

## Level of Service

*The California Fire Plan* defines an assessment process for measuring the level of service provided by the fire department's ability to provide an equal level of protection to lands of similar type, as required by Public Resources Code 4130. This measurement is the percentage of fires that are successfully controlled before unacceptable cost is incurred.<sup>17</sup>

System success is defined as initial attack (IA) fires that are managed without either adversely affecting the initial attack system's ability to respond to other incidents or expending significant unallocated resources (emergency fund).

A Level of Service (LOS) rating is determined by dividing the number of successful initial attack fires by the total number of fires.

$$\text{Success rate} = \frac{\text{Annual number of fires that were small and extinguished by initial attack}}{\text{Total number of fires}}$$

✱ 100 = Success rate in percent

**Initial Attack Success Rate 1995 – 2004**  
**By Shasta - Trinity NFDRS Zones**

| Planning Belt | Success Rate |
|---------------|--------------|
| Timber West   | 95.3%        |
| Brush         | 97.0%        |
| Valley Floor  | 96.3%        |
| Timber East   | 97.4%        |
| NE Plateau    | 99.2%        |

Initial attack success and failures are plotted on the following five maps utilizing the Q 81<sup>st</sup> grid pattern. The number of ignitions per Q 81<sup>st</sup> cell appears in the "Fire Workload Map" and the close up NFDRS Zonal Maps.

The fire locations designated on the following maps are located in the center of the section where the fire occurred and do not pinpoint the exact fire location. Each point may represent more than one fire (note total ignitions per Q81<sup>st</sup>).

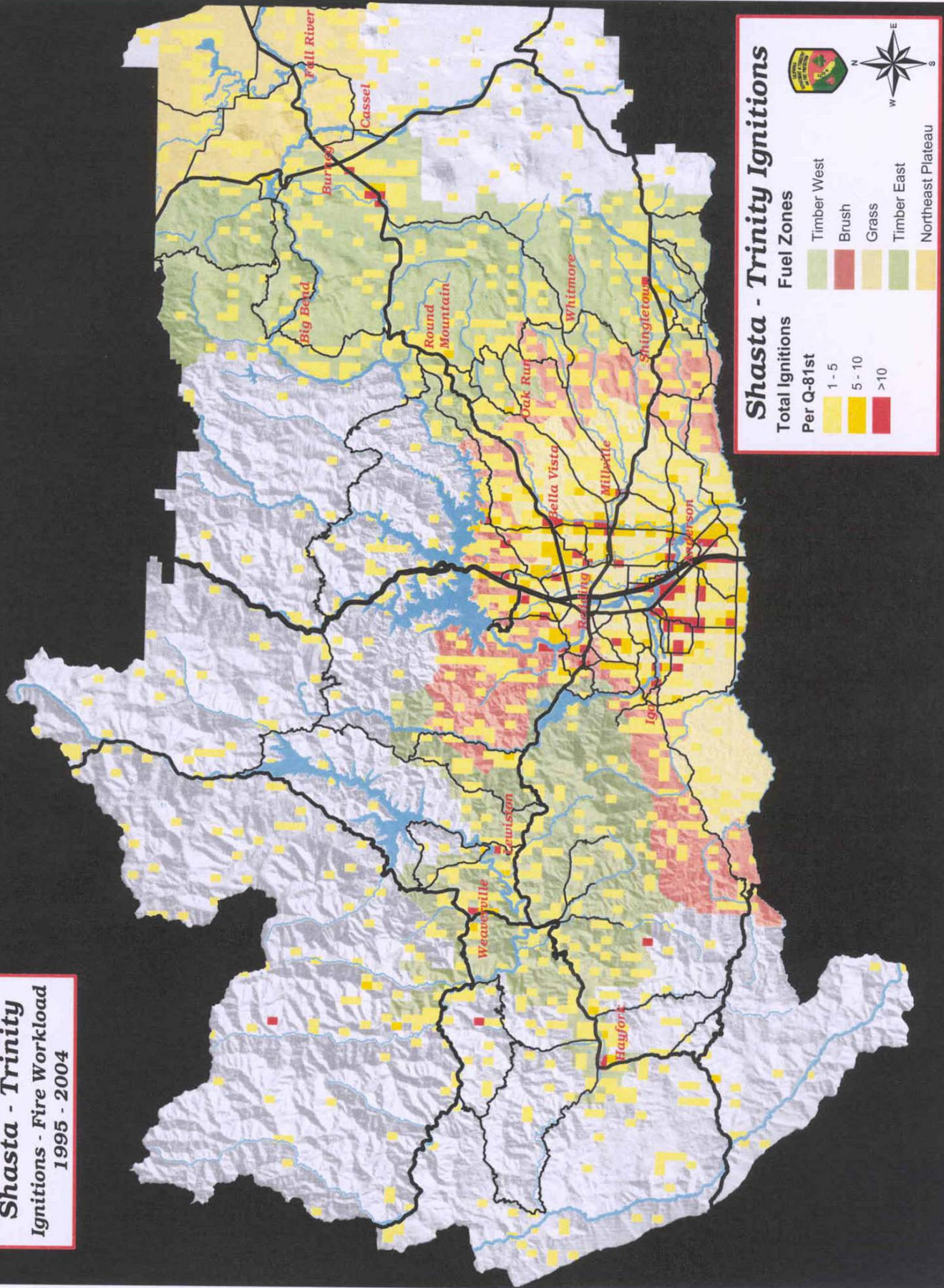
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<sup>17</sup> "California Fire Plan Appendix B



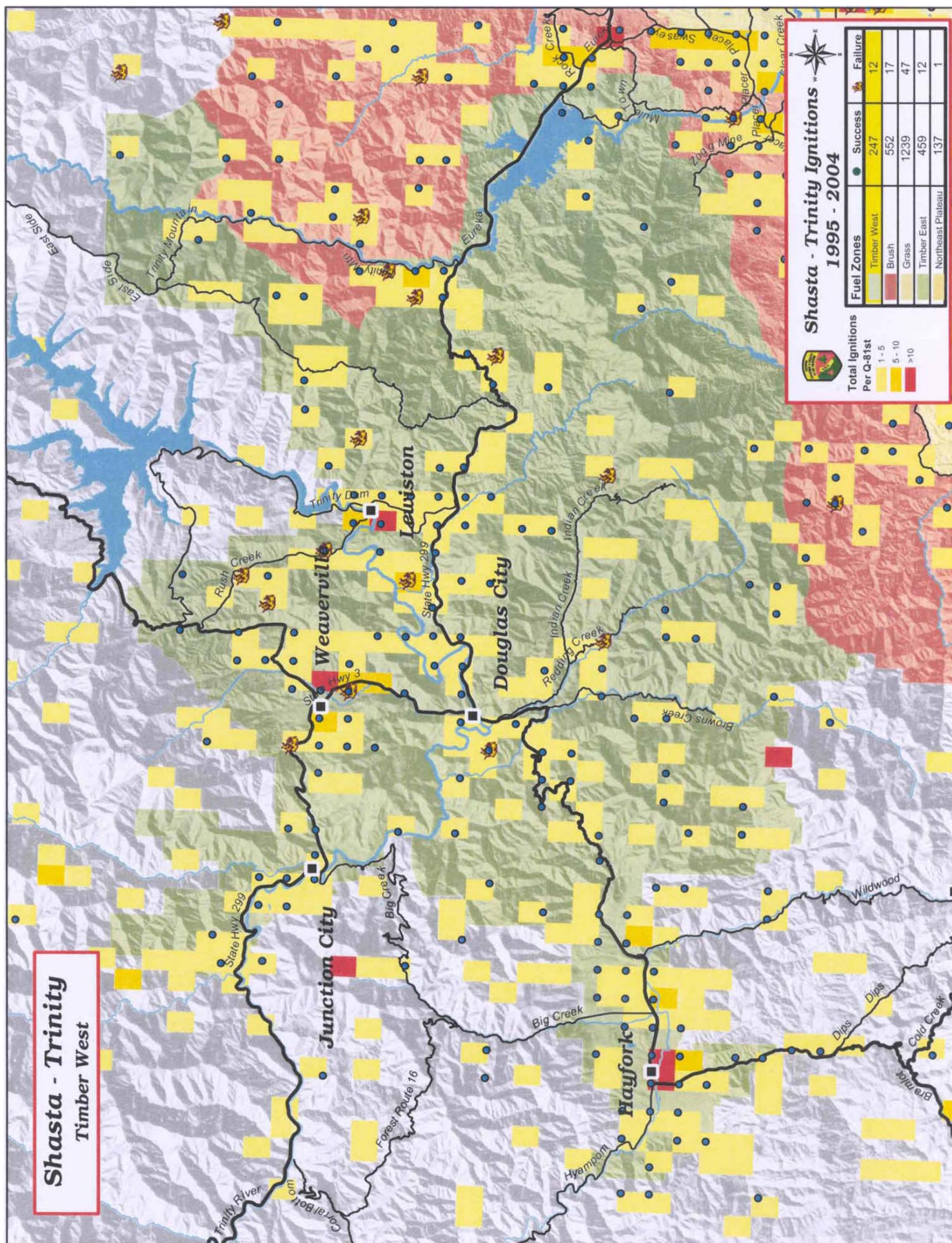


**Shasta - Trinity**  
Ignitions - Fire Workload  
1995 - 2004

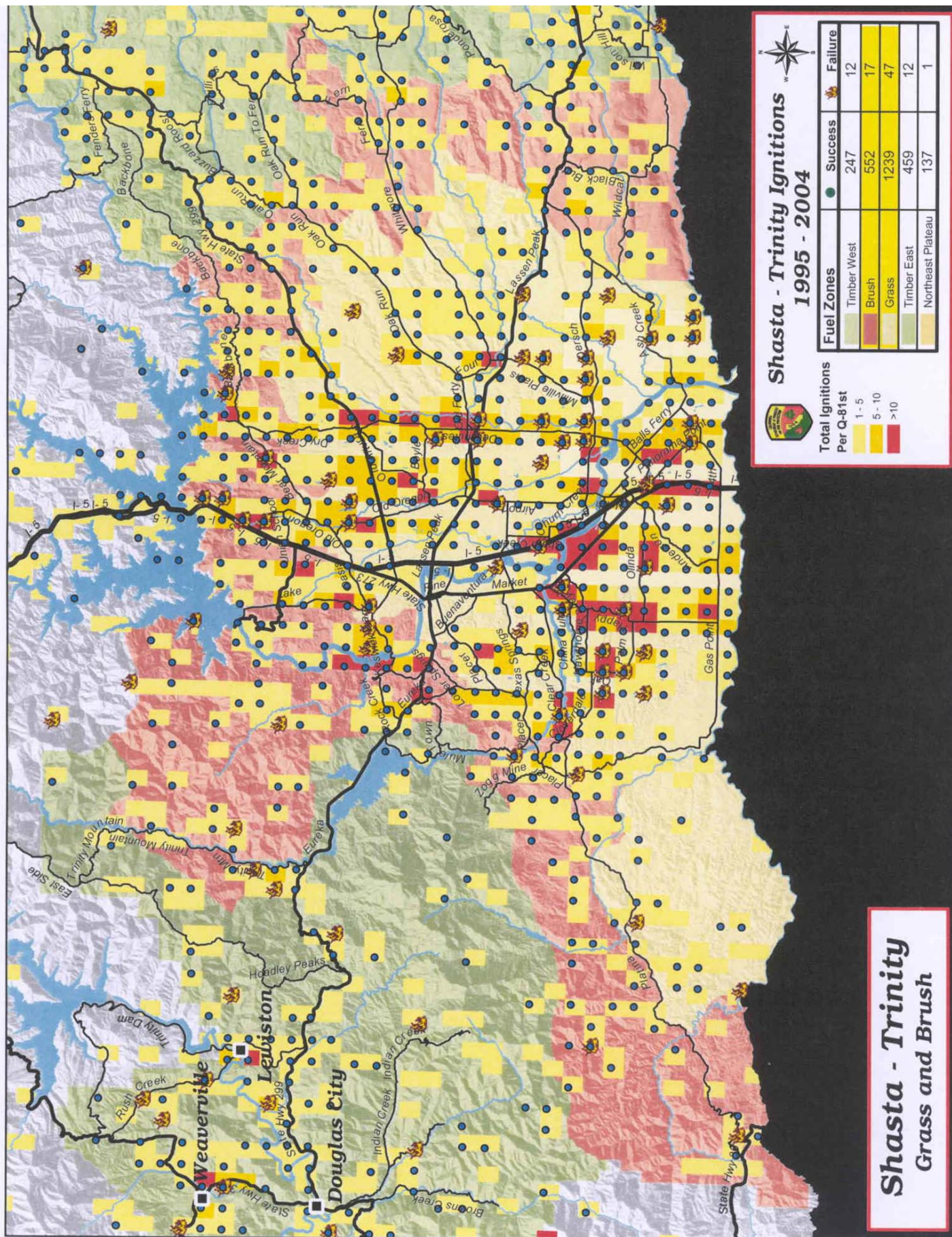














**Shasta - Trinity**  
**Timber East**  
**Northeast Plateau**

